REMARKS

In the Office Action, the Examiner allowed claims 30, 60, 63, 68, and 69; rejected claims 1-16, 31-46, and 61 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,798,753 to Doganata et al. ("*Doganata*") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,550,907 to Carlsen ("*Carlsen*") and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0208541 to Musa ("*Musa*"); and rejected claims 17-29, 47-59, 62, and 67 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over *Doganata* in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,275,575 to Wu ("*Wu*").

By this amendment, Applicants propose to amend claims 1, 17, 31, 47, 61, 62, and 67.

I. Allowed Claims 30, 60, 63, 68, and 69

Applicants thank the Examiner for allowing claims 30, 60, 63, 68, and 69.

II. The Rejection of Claims 1-16, 31-46, and 61 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejection of claims 1-16, 31-46, and 61 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). A *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established with respect to these claims.

Claim 1, for example, recites a method comprising, among other things, "determining a most recently used device by a first conference user to share first data interactively during a previous computer-enhanced conference call, the most recently used device being one of a plurality of devices used by the first conference user" (emphasis added).

Doganata discloses a method and system for providing automatic scheduling and establishment of telephone conferences over a network (*Doganata*, abstract). *Doganata* further discloses automatically contacting participants in the conference call

using email messages (*Doganata*, col. 5, lines 25-28). However, *Doganata* does not

disclose or suggest determining a most recently used device for the participants in the

conference call. Moreover, the Final Office Action concedes that "*Doganata* ... fails to

teach determining a most recently used device for a first conference user" (Final Office

Action at page 3). Accordingly, *Doganata* does not teach or suggest "determining a

most recently used device by a first conference user <u>to share first data interactively</u>

<u>during a previous computer-enhanced conference call</u>, the most recently used device

being one of a plurality of devices used by the first conference user," as recited by

independent claim 1 (emphasis added).

Carlsen discloses an intelligent terminal, such as a telephone, facsimile device,

or similar machine, that can store information indicating when a particular subscriber

was last present at the terminal (*Carlsen*, abstract). For example, a subscriber may dial

a number on several intelligent terminals during the day, and any person dialing the

subscriber's personal number is automatically connected to the terminal on which the

subscriber last dialed the number (*Carlsen*, col. 2, lines 41-51). *Carlsen* discloses that

this "intelligent forwarding" is accomplished by a service control point ("SCP") that

retrieves a record associated with a subscriber, and then queries the subscriber's

intelligent terminals to determine the last intelligent terminal that the subscriber logged o

to (*Carlsen*, col. 5, lines 22-38).

The Final Office Action alleges that *Carlsen* discloses determining "the most

recently used device of a plurality of used devices ... for the purpose of contacting the

user at the most recently used device" (Final Office Action at page 3). However,

Carlsen does not disclose or suggest that the intelligent terminals are used to share

data interactively <u>during a computer-enhanced conference call</u>. Furthermore, even assuming *Carlsen* discloses "determining" as alleged in the Final Office Action, any such determining is merely to determine the most recent device to which the subscriber <u>logged on</u>, rather than the most recent device the subscriber used for sharing data interactively during a computer-enhanced conference call. Accordingly, *Carlsen* does not teach or suggest "determining a most recently used device by a first conference user <u>to share first data interactively during a previous computer-enhanced conference call</u>, the most recently used device being one of a plurality of devices used by the first conference user," as recited by independent claim 1 (emphasis added).

Musa discloses real time wireless collaboration conferencing using handheld PDA's (*Musa*, abstract). For example, a software program may operate in a handheld computer with other devices that each have a copy of a spreadsheet (*Musa*, ¶ 21). Conference participants may make changes to the spreadsheet, and the changes are sent to all of the devices participating in the conference (*Id.*). However, *Musa* does not disclose or suggest that the changes to the spreadsheet are shared among the devices <u>during</u> a conference call. Moreover, *Musa* fails to disclose or suggest determining a most recently used device for the users of the software program. Accordingly, *Musa* does not teach or suggest "determining a most recently used device by a first conference user <u>to share first data interactively during a previous computer-enhanced conference call</u>, the most recently used device being one of a plurality of devices used by the first conference user," as recited by independent claim 1 (emphasis added).

Accordingly, no *prima facie* case of obviousness has been established with respect to independent claim 1. Independent claims 31 and 61, though of different scope from claim 1, recite features similar to those set forth above with respect to claim 1. Claims 31 and 61 are therefore allowable for reasons similar to those presented above with regard to claim 1.

Claims 2-16 and 32-46 depend from one of the independent claims, and the dependent claims are therefore allowable at least due to their dependence from allowable base claims.

III.   The Rejection of Claims 17-29, 47-59, 62, and 67 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Independent claim 17, for example, recites a method comprising, among other things, "storing data identifying a first device and a second device associated with a first conference user, the data reflecting that the first device is preferred by the first conference user for <u>sharing data interactively in computer-enhanced conference calls during a first time period</u> and the second device is preferred for sharing data interactively in computer-enhanced conference calls during a second time period" (emphasis added).

As discussed, *Doganata* discloses a method and system for providing automatic scheduling and establishment of telephone conferences over a network, and automatically contacting participants in the conference call using email messages (*Doganata*, Abstract col. 5, lines 25-28). However, *Doganata* does not disclose or suggest that the participants share data interactively during the telephone conferences. Moreover, the Final Office Action concedes that "*Doganata* ... fails to teach storing data ... reflecting that [a] first device is preferred by [a] first conference user for use during a

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first time period (Final Office Action at page 7). Accordingly, *Doganata* does not teach

or suggest "storing data identifying a first device and a second device associated with a

first conference user, the data reflecting that the first device is preferred by the first

conference user for <u>sharing data interactively in computer-enhanced conference calls</u>

<u>during a first time period</u> and the second device is preferred for sharing data

interactively in computer-enhanced conference calls during a second time period"

(emphasis added).

Wu discloses a method and system for remotely accessing a telephone

conferencing system to coordinate and initiate telephone conference meetings (*Wu*,

abstract). *Wu* also discloses that a coordinator may input conference information for a

conference, and may also supply one or more default contact identifiers used in an

invitation or conference initialization process (*Wu*, col. 8, lines 38-46). *Wu* also

discloses retrieving participant contact information based on participant identifiers, and

retrieving contact information for the participants' daily schedule (*Wu*, col. 8, lines 46-

53). However, *Wu* does not disclose or suggest sharing data interactively during the

telephone conference. Moreover, *Wu* does not disclose or suggest preferred time

periods for the participants to share data interactively with particular devices.

Accordingly, *Wu* does not teach or suggest "storing data identifying a first device and a

second device associated with a first conference user, the data reflecting that the first

device is preferred by the first conference user for <u>sharing data interactively in</u>

<u>computer-enhanced conference calls</u> <u>during a first time period</u> and the second device is

preferred for sharing data interactively in computer-enhanced conference calls during a

second time period" (emphasis added).

As already discussed, *Musa* discloses real time wireless collaboration conferencing using handheld PDA's (*Musa*, abstract). For example, a software program may operate in a handheld computer with other devices that each have a copy of a spreadsheet (*Musa*, ¶ 21). Conference participants may make changes to the spreadsheet, and the changes are sent to all of the devices participating in the conference (Id.). However, *Musa* does not disclose or suggest that the changes to the spreadsheet are shared among the devices <u>during</u> a conference call. Moreover, *Musa* fails to disclose or suggest preferred time periods for the participants to share data interactively with particular handheld devices. Accordingly, *Musa* does not teach or suggest "storing data identifying a first device and a second device associated with a first conference user, the data reflecting that the first device is preferred by the first conference user for <u>sharing data interactively in computer-enhanced conference calls during a first time period</u> and the second device is preferred for sharing data interactively in computer-enhanced conference calls during a second time period" (emphasis added).

Accordingly, no *prima facie* case of obviousness has been established with respect to independent claim 17. Independent claims 47, 62, and 67, though of different scope from claim 17, recite features similar to those set forth above with respect to claim 17. Claims 47, 62, and 67 are therefore allowable for reasons similar to those presented above with regard to claim 17.

Claims 18-29 and 48-59 depend from one of the independent claims, and the dependent claims are therefore allowable at least due to their dependence from allowable base claims.
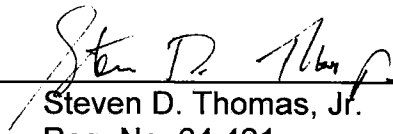
III. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of this application and the timely allowance of the pending claims.

Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to our Deposit Account No. 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: January 6, 2010   By:_____
                                               Steven D. Thomas, Jr.
                                               Reg. No. 64,421